LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XL | San Francisco, January 30, 1942 | No. 52

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

Roosevelt in Picture of "Labor Peace" Proposals Initiated by John Lewis

A copyrighted story appearing in the New York *Times* under date of Wednesday of last week stated that it was reported President Roosevelt had summoned Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O., to the White House and in a secret conference had promised to back him in his controversy with John L. Lewis in the latter's move for resumption of peace negotiations with the A.F.L.

Reported Investigation

Further, according to the *Times* story, labor sources had said the President informed Murray that an investigation by his aides had convinced him of the accuracy of the main points published in the *Times* last week of a deal between Lewis and A.F.L. leaders on officers to head a united labor movement. The President was quoted as telling Murray he regarded the whole scheme as a plot by isolationist enemies, notably Lewis and William L. Hutcheson, first vice-president of the A.F.L. and head of the Carpenters' International Brotherhood, to undermine the President's hold on organized labor.

According to the *Times*' news sources the President was in agreement with Murray that necessity for immediate action to bring about a merger of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. had been reduced by the "no strike" agreement reached at the recent labor-industry conference in the national capital.

Further Developments

Other developments in reference to the subject during the week, in addition to the *Times* story above related, were John L. Lewis' refusal to attend the C.I.O. executive board meeting to which he had been invited by Murray for the purpose of presenting his "peace" plan. Lewis also declared to Murray that he (Lewis) was acting within proper authority in having made the proposal for a conference between the two organizations in that he had been a member, and chairman, of the original committee and had never been removed therefrom by a C.I.O. convention, which body he conceived to be the highest authority for action thereon and in other matters relating to conferences with the A.F.L.

Meanwhile, upon a suggestion from the White House, the A.F.L. and C.I.O. had named three men each to serve as "a combined labor war board" to settle jurisdictional disputes between rival labor organizations for the duration of the war. On this board representing the A.F.L. will be President Green, Secretary Meany and Daniel Tobin, a vice-president of the A.F.L. Named for the C.I.O. were President Phillip Murray, R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers and Julius Emspak of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. President Roosevelt, it appeared, would act in case of disagreement of the labor officials. These two groups have been called to meet with President Roosevelt on February 5.

Denials by Tobin and Green

President Daniel Tobin of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and A.F.L. vice-president, mentioned in the first New York *Times* story, published early last week, as one of the men who had conferred with John L. Lewis prior to the latter having issued his original proposal, categorically denied the tale as "an absolute falsehood."

President William Green of the A.F.L. issued the following denial of the newspaper reports on the Lewis proposal, for information of the public and members of the A.F.L.:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement published in the New York *Times* on January 19th that an understanding of any sort has been reached by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and officials of the C.I.O. regarding peace plans.

No "Slate" Agreed Upon

"No peace proposal or slate of officers was agreed upon, formally or informally, by the executive council. The subject was not even presented or discussed at any of its sessions.

"The facts are that the executive council authorized a committee representing the American Federation of Labor to meet with a committee representing the C.I.O. for the purpose of discussing labor unity and labor peace. No discussion of peace plans took place. The executive council conferred upon the committee authority to discuss peace plans, but with the distinct understanding that no peace plan could be adopted until after it had been reported to the executive council and approved by said executive council.

"When the essence of a news story is clearly false and untrue, confidence in the speculative features of said story is destroyed.

"A great dis-service was rendered to the cause of labor unity and labor peace through the publication of this story. The report that secret meetings were

(Continued on Page Two)

Committee Kills Measure For Amending Raker Act

The House public lands committee voted last Tuesday to kill the bill (H. R. 5964) to permit San Francisco to sell Hetch Hetchy power to private corporations. The committee struck out of the measure, which would have amended the Raker Act, all after the enacting clause.

Congressman Robinson of Utah, chairman of the committee, said the action, while killing the bill, did not close the avenue of relief to San Francisco.

Opposed by Labor

The bill had been pressed by the city administration and other groups after courts held the city's contract with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for sale of Hetch Hetchy power violated the Raker Act and enjoined its continuance after June 30 next. Labor is on record against the proposals intended to be accomplished by amendment of the Act, and supports distribution by the municipality of power generated at the city-owned power plants at Hetch Hetchy.

Chairman Robinson declined to give the vote by which the committee acted but said the motion to strike out of the bill all after the enacting clause and postpone further consideration of the city's plea subject to call of the chair was carried.

Committee Opposition

Robinson said the action was taken because the committee just disapproved of any attempt to amend the Raker Act, but said it might take a different view of some other form of relief to the city.

The committee later went into executive session to consider the testimony after hearing a plea it consider the amendment in the light of what it would mean to the city in the future and a prediction

(Continued on Page Two)

Spread of Slave Bill Scourge Seen As Aim Of Associated Farmers

Unalterable opposition to organized labor and all its activities, and the determination to spread anti-"hot cargo" and secondary boycott laws throughout the entire Pacific Coast area keynote the recently announced program of the Associated Farmers for the coming year. This not only gives organized labor an excellent idea of just what it may expect in general from the anti-labor forces, and specifically in relation to the Slave Bill 877 fight, but places squarely upon it the responsibility for leading and winning that fight in California and so checking attempts to chain labor in other States with this vicious law.

Scheduled for Opposition

Outstanding among the Associated Farmers' points of inflexible opposition are: (1) Any price control unless a ceiling is likewise placed on wages; (2) the extension to agriculture of unemployment and social security on payrolls, or the "imposition" of any similar "burdens" on the farmers; (3) any attempt to change representation in the California Senate so that the sparsely populated rural counties which make up 97 per cent of the area of the State will be deprived of the representation they now enjoy at the expense of the thickly populated cities; and (4) the "un-American" practices of "hot cargo" and secondary boycott. One thing they openly favor is the suspension of the forty-hour week "during the present emergency," figuring, of course, on making that suspension permanent.

Beyond State Boundaries

Close as the Slave Bill 877 fight is to the hearts of the Farmers, they have a perspective on outlawing "hot cargo" and secondary boycotts that passes the boundaries of California and includes all other States (such as Oregon and Washington, where the fight against Yakima apples is keenly distressing the enemies of labor) "which are endeavoring to protect themselves against the unions' use of the destructive 'hot cargo' and secondary boycott weapons." To this end they are lending all aid and assistance to the citizens of these States in securing signatures to place anti-"hot cargo" and secondary boycott legislation as initiative measures upon the ballots in the forthcoming elections.

County Organization

In California, the Associated Farmers, which, it must not be forgotten, is organized in forty-three major counties out of the fifty-eight, are ready to gear the entire organization into a vote-getting machine, not only to return to office the legislators who served the employers so loyally in passing S. B. 877 over Governor Olson's veto, but to defeat organized labor's referendum on that bill and write it into our statute books.

That much is certain at this time. In the eight months that will elapse, however, before the election, it is entirely possible that other issues of great significance to labor will arise to be voted upon, not only on a state-wide basis, but in the various counties and cities. Obviously, the Associated Farmers and other employer groups, already organized to make S. B. 877 a law, will be ready to battle labor on all such issues.

There is only one way to prevent them from accomplishing their purpose, and that is for organized labor to arouse a greater number of voters who

(Continued on Page Two)

Labor Peace Proposals Initiated by John Lewis

(Continued from Page One)

being held and secret understandings reached will serve to create suspicion and for that reason will handicap those who may participate in labor peace negotiations."

Hutcheson on Committee

At the same meeting of the executive council referred to in the above quotation, the council made a change in its standing peace conference committee, which had consisted of Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers' president, as chairman, along with President Tobin of the Teamsters and Vice-President Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers.

Woll withdrew with the explanation that his membership on the War Labor Board will occupy much of his time. In his place, the council elected President William L. Hutcheson of the Carpenters.

That gave the building trades chiefs all places on the committee. Some council members proposed that the committee be increased to five, so as to include representation from the metal trades and other groups, but this was rejected by a majority vote.

May Replace Hillman

It is said also that a change is likely in the C.I.O. peace committee, which had been composed of John L. Lewis, Phillip Murray and Sidney Hillman, it being anticipated that Hillman would resign and be replaced by someone active in the C.I.O. affairs. While Hillman's union (Amalgamated Clothing Workers) yet remains in the C.I.O., Hillman himself has been a co-director of the O.P.M., and the new governmental set-up which abolished that body has provided him with another post.

Attitude of Lewis

Numerous conjectures have been made in the press and in labor circles as to the role which John L. Lewis is attempting to play. There have been surmises that he might take the United Mine Workers, of which he is the head, out of the C.I.O. Also, that he is looking forward to the national presidential campaign in 1944 and jockeying for position, and that he might attempt to replace Murray as head of the C.I.O. It seems apparent there is a coolness, if not a rift, between the two.

With reference to any peace negotiations that might come about in future between the A.F.L. and C.I.O., there are numerous questions of a practical nature affecting any permanent and workable plan which remain to be solved, and are familiar to those connected with the labor movement. The A.F.L., however, has renewed its oft-proclaimed willingness to enter into such negotiations.

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME — MISSION at 16TH
One of America's Largest Homefurnishers
Now is the time to buy
GAS RANGES
Select the much-wanted table-top models NOW, from Lachman Bros. splendid stocks. Variety to suit every preference and budget.
TRADE-IN your old stove. A liberal allowance; and generous terms. 18 MONTHS to pay, the Lachman way.

100,000 DRESSES FOR RUSSIA

At a meeting of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City, on January 20, announcement was made of a gift of 100,000 dresses for shipment to Russia, and pledge of full support was made to Russian War Relief, Inc., whose headquarters are at 535 Fifth avenue in that city.

"Mobilization" of Man-Power

Creation of a man-power mobilization board with far-reaching powers to say where and how men and women should work during the war has been proposed to President Roosevelt by Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator, it was reported from Washington this week. The proposal, details of which were not given in the news dispatches, was said to be under study by the Cabinet, and also that it had been assailed in union circles as a plan to conscript workers.

Spread of Slave Bill Scourge

(Continued from Page One)

will go to the polls on election day and vote for labor instead of against it. That this can be done there is no question, but it will not be done without the concerted efforts of each and every member of organized labor.

The California State Federation of Labor has taken the lead in the fight against Slave Bill 877 from its inception, and that means from the moment the bill was introduced into the Legislature. When, by a supreme effort, the labor-hating interests succeeded in passing it over the Governor's veto, it was again the Federation which initiated the campaign to place a referendum upon it before the voters in the 1942 election. That campaign was spectacularly successful only because active participation in it was shared by members of organized labor throughout the State.

Beware of Siren Song

A similar spectacular victory will be ours in November if the members of organized labor continue their alertness to the danger of losing interest in the coming elections in November when the referendum on Slave Bill 877 will be voted upon. All propaganda that the fight against Slave Bill 877 is no longer important is calculated to disarm the ranks of labor and this propaganda must be combatted energetically wherever it manifests itself.

Committee Kills Measure For Amending Raker Act

(Continued from Page One)

that Congress would not vote the suggested change in the statute.

Policy of Congress

"If San Francisco," Congressman Rankin of Mississippi, a public power advocate, told the committee, "does not comply with the law, she is just going to be out." He said the nation's public power policy was adopted by Congress to prevent "private utilities from gobbling up the water power facilities of the country and plundering the people."

San Francisco, he continued, was wasting its time in asking Congress to amend the law. "If they think they can sandbag Congress," he said, "they are very much mistaken. We should let San Francisco know Congress is not going to capitulate."

Favor Relief for City

Congressman Richard J. Welch of San Francisco said that to deny the city relief would place an unfavorable tax burden upon the city. The city, he contended, should be allowed until a year after the close of the war to work out its problem.

Members of a San Francisco delegation who went to Washington to attend hearings on the bill, introduced by Congressman Thomas Rolph of the Fourth district, this city, were reported in press dispatches "obviously disappointed." They said the next step would be decided after they returned home.

Future Action in Doubt

Dion Holm, assistant city attorney, conferred for an hour with Robinson after the committee announced its action. "We'll take it up with the people at home, the Board of Supervisors," Holm said, "and see what they want to do about calling a bond election. After that, it is only speculation as to what our next step will be."

J. W. Mailliard, chairman of a citizens' committee from San Francisco said he "frankly" did not know what the next step would be until he talked with the San Franciscans who sent him to Washington, and found out what they wanted to do in future.

Support Labor Laws

The war, navy and labor departments urged in a joint statement last Tuesday that the United States preserve during wartime their laws and regulations covering the 48-hour week, the eight-hour day and one-day-of-rest-in-seven, except where modifications are necessary to assure maximum production.

Cannery Workers Get Increase

A new working agreement between the California Processors and Growers, Inc., and American Federation of Labor cannery workers' unions in northern and central California went into effect this week.

The pact, which covers some 60,000 cannery workers, provides an increase of 20 per cent in basic rates for women workers and an average of 16 per cent for men. Benefits extend to 90 per cent of all workers in fruit and vegetable canneries in the area.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps! Buy Now!

- SAFEWAY -
YOUR FRIENDLY
GROCER
Offers
LOW EVERY DAY
SHELF PRICES

The Recognized Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 613001
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
In Recognized Clothes
1207 MARKET STREET

Labor Council Officers Elected by Acclamation

Every officer and committeeman of the San Francisco Labor Council was named by acclamation for the ensuing term, at last Saturday's meeting of the Council. This followed after the two sessions at which nominations were in order and no additional names had been presented. Older delegates could not recall any time that a like situation had been known in the long history of the local central labor body.

Incumbents Returned

As the names of the incumbent officers and the re-elected and new members of the various committees were read to the delegates, all were given enthusiastic applause.

Secretary-Treasurer John A. O'Connell, the oldest in service of the official family, will enter upon his twenty-sixth term in that capacity, and President John F. Shelley begins a fifth term.

Daniel P. Haggerty of the Technical Engineers was re-elected vice-president, as was George Kelly of the Chauffeurs for sergeant-at-arms.

Executive Committee

Incumbent members returned to the executive committee were Anthony Costa of the Chauffeurs; Sherman W. Douglas, Municipal Street Carmen; George W. Johns, Cigar and Liquor Clerks; Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters; Marguerite Finkenbinder, Waitresses; Daniel P. Haggerty, Technical Engineers; Francis F. Fitzsimmons, Shoe Clerks; C. T. McDonough, Cooks, and Larry Vail, Department Store Employees. New members of this committee, replacing those who were not candidates, will be William McRobbie, Municipal Street Carmen; John E. Byrnes, Production Machine Operators; Wendell Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers, and Herbert Kelly, Operating Engineers. The president and secretary-treasurer of the Council are members of the executive committee by virtue of office.

Committeemen, Trustees, Directors

On the law and legislative committee re-elected incumbent members are Clarence King, Art Dougherty, Henry Savin, P. Z. Hays, Charles Kindell and Jack Spalding. Mark O'Reilly will be a new member of the committee.

Anthony Cancilla, John Coughlan and Thomas A. Rotell continue as trustees, and the following incumbents were likewise re-elected to the respective positions:

Organizing Committee—Anthony Ballerini, Lawrence Bregante, Victor Cortesi, Sylvio Giannini, Joseph Piccini, Thomas A. Rotell, Anthony Schurba, Agnes Tuoto and Thomas White.

Directors of LABOR CLARION—John A. O'Connell, Walter Otto, Edward Sullivan, Fred Wettstein and Martin Wormuth.

Directors of Hall Association—William P. McCabe, John P. McLaughlin and Frank Smith.

PROGRESS WHERE NEEDED

During 1941, American Federation of Labor unions in New Orleans increased membership about 30 per cent and raised wages approximately 25 per cent. Carpenters unions scored the largest membership gains.

WAYMEN'S MEMBERSHIP GAIN

President E. E. Milliman of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees announced that the Brotherhood's membership has passed the 112,000 mark, the highest point in nearly twenty-five years. "At the rate we are gaining it will be no surprise if we hit the 150,000 figure before this year is up," he said.

EXCUSE—NO JAPAN STREET

A resolution is before the streets committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to change the name of Japan street to Kelly street as a tribute to Colin Kelly, Jr., the heroic army flier. Introduced by Supervisor Dan Gallagher, the resolution recalled Kelly sacrificed his life in a successful bombing attack on a Japanese warship.

More from "Darkest America"

H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, announced last week that a meeting of farm laborers was broken up in Carruthersville, Mo., Friday night, January 16, and that his organization was calling upon the U. S. Department of Justice to immediately investigate the occurrence.

Telegrams signed by Mitchell and Roy E. Raley, president of the S.T.F.U., were sent to U. S. Attorney Biddle and Governor Donnell of Missouri. The message stated that W. M. Tanner, an organizer for the Sharecropper Union, was driven from the town after the meeting had been broken up and that Tanner's life was threatened. About sixty farm laborers were meeting in a hall belonging to the International Union of Operating Engineers (A.F.L.).

Mitchell also notified President Green of the A.F.L. and asked his co-operation in securing immediate action in Washington.

L. A. Railway Case Before War Board Labor Members

It is reported from Washington that hearings have been scheduled for more than a dozen controversies before the new National War Labor Board.

One of these was the dispute between A.F.L. and C.I.O. organizations in reference to the Los Angeles Street Railway system which, it was stated, had been referred exclusively to the labor members of the Board for adjustment.

There were thirty-two disputes, in total, before the Board, twenty-two of which had been inherited from the old National Defense Mediation Board, and ten were new cases. There were no strikes to be considered. The thirty-two controversies involved 150,000 workers, but all were remaining on the job and awaiting decision by the War Board.

Ratification Assured on New Shipbuilding Pact

It was unofficially announced the early part of the week that labor and management in the shipbuilding plants on the Pacific Coast had ratified the proposed new working agreement for the industry in this area whereby the plants would operate on a schedule of twenty-four hours during each of the seven days of the week.

The final date for making returns on voting on the proposal was last Monday, and the returns have been forwarded to Washington for final tabulation. While no exact figures were available, it was reliably reported that twenty-two unions in the San Francisco Bay area had given substantial majorities for the proposal. Machinists' Union No. 68 is not affiliated with the Council and is understood not to have taken a vote on the proposition. It was stated also that very large majorities in the affirmative had been registered in the affected unions located in Seattle, Vancouver, Portland, Tacoma and Los Angeles.

The agreement would cover in excess of 100,000 workers, in addition to those to be added on the production lines when the complete shipbuilding program gets under way. Moves are now being made to negotiate like agreements for the Gulf, Great Lakes and Atlantic Coast territories.

Terms of the pact abolish double time for Sunday work, and provide for six-day "staggered" shifts, with time and a half for the sixth day. In an emergency, when an employee is required to work on a seventh day he will receive double time, but Sunday will be classed as a regular work day.

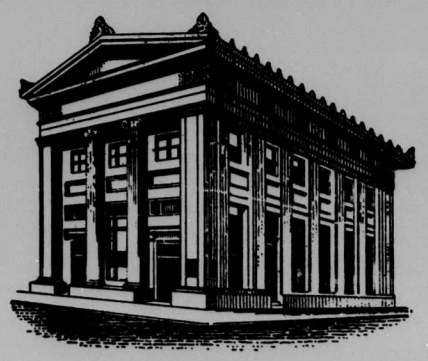
After official announcement of adoption of the agreement, and prior to actual inauguration of its provisions, committees representing management and labor will confer for the purpose of working out details of the new program.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps! Buy Now!

Fifty years of fine shoemaking
W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes
UNION STORE | UNION SHOES
R. A. French
2623 Mission Street .... At 22nd

100% UNION
BENEDETTI FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
HEmlock 3323
2980 SIXTEENTH STREET, Below Mission

Get Your Next
SUIT
at
Roos Bros.
Market at Stockton Street

The First Bank in the Mission District

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT
THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry
Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage rates on application.
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
Mission Branch
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Members Federal Reserve System
SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
San Francisco, California
Telephone - HEmlock 3924
W. N. MAPPIN, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Year

Single subscriptions $1.50
To unions, each subscription 1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)
Single copies ..... .05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1942

The Report on Pearl Harbor

The report of the board named by the President to inquire into the bombing attack made upon Pearl Harbor by the Japanese is another frank and informative contribution to the subject, following that made by the Secretary of Navy, and further pursuance of the policy announced early in the war of giving to the public all facts in relation to the conflict whenever possible to do so without aiding the enemy.

The finding of the board placed major responsibility for the disaster upon the commanding officers of the army and navy in the Pearl Harbor area. It found other contributing causes, including Japanese espionage, which could not be adequately countered under peace time conditions; Japan's disregard of international law in making the attack before declaring war; and emphasis, in warning messages from Washington, on sabotage and the possibility of an attack in the western Pacific rather than on the Hawaiian Islands.

But it was found that the errors of judgment of the two commanding officers were effective causes for success of the sneak attack made by the Japanese navy.

What penalties will be meted out to the two officers is a matter for future determination by those in authority. That a penalty is deserved can hardly be disputed in view of all the facts presented. Many are inclined to believe that all blame does not rest entirely upon the shoulders of those in immediate command, except in so far as they "failed properly to evaluate the seriousness of the situation."

The supreme advantages of hindsight are proverbial, and the land strategists and those who never fired a gun have gone into action since the official reports have been made available to the public.

Among facts noted are: That some forty-five minutes prior to the bombing a Japanese submarine had been attacked outside the harbor by the "teaming up" of a U. S. destroyer and an airplane. That a student of the airplane detector service had discovered unknown planes in the area two minutes after those in actual charge of the service had gone off duty, and made his report to a lieutenant, but the latter believing them to be U. S. planes took no further action or reported to his superiors. Also, that the detector service was not in operation continuously, and the student above mentioned had requested that he be allowed to remain on duty for practice. That a submarine net in the harbor had been opened some time prior to the attack in order to permit U. S. vessels to pass, and had not been closed thereafter. A news story, not part of the official report, was that the admiral in command had been "jumped" over some forty officers having seniority in order to place him in the position he occupied.

In a critical time such as this it is not for the inexperienced to attempt arbitrary judgment on all matters in connection with the Pearl Harbor affair or other subjects in connection with conduct of the war. But admitted facts have been officially announced by the authorities, and these together with the news reports from day to day are bound to have influence upon the minds of the people. If errors are not corrected and others avoided, dissatisfaction must ensue, and with its attendant consequences.

Perhaps a courtmartial of the officers in command at Pearl Harbor might serve a useful purpose. It would at least provide these officers with an opportunity to present their side of the case. The public thus far only has the actual report of the board of inquiry, and all exhibits and copies of correspondence which accompanied the board's report have not been published. What these might disclose is only conjecture.

There are other matters in connection with general conduct of the war thus far, particularly in reference to the situation in the Far East and the apparent failure of both Britain and the United States to strengthen the defenses in that area when opportunity presented itself prior to opening of hostilities, and also the situation with which the gallant MacArthur and the Australian continent is now confronted while forces are admittedly being sent across the Atlantic Ocean to areas not apparently threatened at present. The President has stated that aid is being dispatched in all directions. The immediate results of this aid will be watched with interest, not to say anxiety. But it can be stated that the people of the nation cannot be expected to await patiently until 1943 or some other future date for results of the promised grand drive, when reading daily of the immediate danger with which heroic defenders are confronted in a sector that cannot be accepted as a minor one so far as the United States is concerned. And too much "preparing for bad news," and coming from foreign sources, in view of a war that has been in progress for two years, may begin to pall. The war must, and will, be won. The men, materials and production of the United States are essential, and this being so the people will not accept any secondary role for the nation or its outlying territory.

Study of Women's Earnings

Results of a study of the wages of 465,000 women in twenty-two large manufacturing industries and laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries in twelve States, made by the U. S. Women's Bureau, show that women's earnings were less than those of men in every industry reporting. In more than half of these industries it was found that women averaged less than the lowest average wages for men.

Similar disparities were found in a survey of selected manufacturing industries in New York made by the Labor Department of that State. The average weekly wage paid to men in 1941 was $35.60 as compared to $19.75 for women, slightly lower than the $21.10 established as the ideal minimum wage in the 1941 survey of the Division of Women in Industry.

Of the eight manufacturing industries selected by the Division of Minimum Wage and Industry for this analysis, the machinery and electrical industry paid the highest wages to women in 1941. The average salary of $23.98 was most nearly matched by the women's clothing industry, which averaged $23.07.

Lowest rates were paid by the men's furnishings and knit goods industries, which averaged $16.27.

Wages in the service industries were found to be below the general level in manufacturing industries, with the exception of the beauty service listing, which showed an average wage of $16.84 in April, 1941.

Approximately 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be offered for sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation to producers of livestock, dairy and poultry products for use as feed, the U. S. Agriculture Department announced last week.

"Glory is a shroud that posterity often tears from the shoulders of those who wore it when living."—Beranger.

The Senate of California

(From State Federation of Labor)

Taxation without representation was responsible, as every student of American history will remember, for a tea party in Boston many years ago that launched one of the greatest democracies in the world, the United States of America.

Ever since that world-shaking event, every true American has cherished the right granted by enfranchisement as provided by the basic documents constituting the foundation of our government. Time and again the right of political representation by the bulk of the American people has been challenged by minority interests, but each time that challenge has been turned back successfully when the citizenry of this country became aware of its full danger.

In the course of the growth of our country, the results of the plotting of those groups who hold in contempt the broad masses of the producers has at times succeeded in usurping their rights and nullifying the fundamental principle upon which this nation has been functioning as the most genuine democracy in the world—the right of political suffrage to all the citizens.

Contrary to this principle, which is as old as the nation itself, hundreds of thousands of California taxpayers have been denied political representation in this State by the outmoded and inequitable forms of representation in the state senate.

Operating on the same basis as when California had an infinitesimal amount of its present population, the same apportionment scheme for representation in the state senate is in force today. Districts which contain the tiniest fraction of the population of the State but embrace 97 per cent of its area have greater representation than those containing the bulk of its citizens. This unfair and un-American condition is as viciously discriminating as was the situation which confronted the founders of the United States.

Because present apportionment favors the minority interests of this State, the vast majority of taxpayers in California have been victimized by this handful of representatives of special privilege. Present representation is based on conditions which are as dated as the prairie schooners in our civilization.

Regardless of what efforts are made by the majority of California citizens to reform obsolete laws and prevent undemocratic legislation from taking their place, there is always encountered the basic problem of getting representation in the state senate. This latter body, which speaks for only a tiny portion of the voters, has only too many times caused the great expenditure in money, time and energy that has had to be made by labor, small farmers and the small business men to overcome their machinations of minority government. This source of discrimination will continue until reapportionment of representation in the state senate becomes a fact.

No honest and true believer in democracy can oppose modernizing and reforming our laws to make possible the representation of the citizens of this State in its highest legislative body. Only those who are afraid of democracy and those who stand to benefit from minority rule will oppose such a move. Were it not for the present undemocratic basis of senate representation, it is nearly a certain conclusion that labor would not have to be fighting now against Slave Bill 877.

Since this paramount question concerns all the voters of California, and since, in the last instance, it is they alone who can decide this vital problem which affects the most fundamental rights of our citizenship, then it is about time for everyone to give serious consideration to eradicating all laws under which it is still possible for a handful of men to dominate the overwhelming majority, by resorting to the initiative to which outraged citizenry has more than once had recourse to correct existing evils.

"When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone."—Sir Walter Scott.

Gain Safeguard Against Fake Disloyalty Charges

Attempts by anti-labor bosses to oust active unionists, on the pretext they are "subversive," were curbed under machinery agreed upon by the army and navy, after consultation with organized labor.

Army and navy officials have sweeping powers to remove from defense industries workers whose loyalty is questioned. Until now, this authority has been exercised without any right of appeal.

As a result of the conference, a plan to safeguard workers from unfair dismissal was worked out, and a memorandum setting it forth was signed by Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard. It is to be distributed to local unions, employers and military representatives at defense plants.

Under its provisions, army or navy agents may, after an adequate investigation, ask an employer to drop a suspected employee, but this would be done only after consultation with representatives of both labor and management. In most instances, unions would be given the opportunity to handle the removal themselves and arrange for transfer of suspects to non-defense work.

GREETING FOR RUSSIANS

A copyrighted cable to the Chicago *Tribune* stated that members of British trade unions packed Albert Hall on a recent Sunday afternoon to sing the "Internationale" and cheer for the Red Army at a reception of a Russian trade union delegation now visiting London. "British speakers," the cable continued, "warned against complacency, demanded an increased production for the Russian armies, and promised to augment its aid for the Allies."

Johnson Looks to Coast Defense

Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, dean of the Pacific Coast delegation in Congress, informed his senatorial colleagues Tuesday that it was his intention to call an immediate conference of senators from California, Oregon and Washington to survey the entire problem of West Coast defenses.

Senators from those States—who may be joined in this conference by senators from some of the Mountain States—gave indication of deep apprehension over the entire defense situation along the Pacific seaboard.

It was reported that Senator Johnson, at a previous meeting of the committee, was emphatic in declaring that he wanted some assurances from the Navy Department spokesmen then before the committee that sufficient numbers of vessels would be allocated to the Pacific Coast to protect that area from possible attack by Japanese surface, undersea and air craft.

Emergency in November! —Pension for Congressmen

Legislation opening the government's civil service pension system to members of Congress, cabinet officers and the President became law last Tuesday with President Roosevelt's signature.

The bill, which aroused considerable controversy in Congress, extends the coverage of the Civil Service Retirement Act to officers and employees of the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the Government. It also raises the required payment by covered employees from 3½ to 5 per cent of salary.

The congressional controversy centered around a provision permitting elected officials to come under or remain out of the system at their option. Critics contended this would permit a member of Congress, if defeated this fall, to wait until his last day in office, then place himself under the system and qualify for a pension by paying 5 per cent of his last day's pay.

PRODUCT OF S. F. LUMBER FIRM

The Pacific Lumber Company of San Francisco is producing a redwood bark fiber for mixing with wool in blankets, overcoat fabrics and suitings. By use of the fiber, it is said, blankets, suitings, and like products can be made with 40 per cent less wool than heretofore.

FARM WAGES UP SHARPLY

Increased demands for workers in the war production program is forcing advances in farm wages, the Department of Agriculture says, reporting that farm wages on January 1 rose to the highest point since April, 1930. The farm wage rate index was reported at 166 per cent of the 1910-14 average, compared with 124 a year earlier, and with 165 last October.

BANK FAILURES SET NEW LOW

Bank failures in 1941 made a new low record of eight, the Federal Reserve Board reports. The eight failures involved a total of only $3,726,000 of deposits, almost all of which were insured and paid to depositors. The board said that bank failures had been declining ever since 1933. Statistics show that 4004 banks with $3,600,000,000 of deposits failed in that year, although many of these were reopened after being strengthened. At the beginning of 1934 the federal government arranged to insure all deposits up to $5000. Since then, the largest number of failures in one year was 59, in 1937. In 1940 the total was 22. It required years of agitation, going back to the early days of William J. Bryan, before this protective legislation could be enacted.

Last Call on Auto License

With less than one week left of the 1942 license plate renewal season, it is stated thousands of vehicles still are unregistered in California. To handle the crowds expected to jam the branch offices maintained throughout the State, all offices will remain open Saturday afternoon.

Vehicle owners who fail to apply before midnight of February 4 must pay penalties equal to 100 per cent of the registration fee and 50 per cent of the motor vehicle license tax.

Persons unable to visit a branch office may obtain plates by inclosing the fee and the registration card in an envelope and mailing both to the Motor Vehicle Department in Sacramento. Care should be taken that the application is mailed early enough to show a postmark of February 4 or earlier.

Propose "Smokes" Plan For U. S. Armed Forces

The executive board of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which recently met in Richmond, Va., voted approval of donating one hour's labor a week by every member of the union for the manufacture of cigarettes and other tobacco products for the armed forces of the United States provided the tobacco manufacturers make an equal contribution.

W. Warren Smith, president, and R. J. Petree, secretary-treasurer, issued a joint statement declaring that all tobacco workers were willing to give 20,000 hours of labor each week for the purpose of furnishing "smokes" to the soldiers, sailors and marines. If the tobacco manufacturers provide the raw products, with this amount of donated labor on the part of the workers, sufficient "smokes" could be made for all our armed forces.

"It has been observed by many union members," said I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, "that tobacco firms are not reluctant to use colored posters of soldiers, sailors and marines to advertise cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco. Now, it is up to them to show that this patriotic appeal will be backed by an actual demonstration of their loyalty to the men who do the fighting."

War Department Official Praises Efforts of Labor

Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, last week paid tribute to the "remarkable co-operation" which the War Department is receiving from all branches of labor working on war production, and said that efforts would have to be redoubled during 1942 if the President's "Victory Program" was to be realized. Referring to American workingmen and women as "our soldiers of production," he said:

"To start a victory tide surging forward, there lies ahead of us in 1942 a stupendous civilian effort. Every available worker, every idle inch of factory space, every smallest tool, must be brought to their fullest fruition.

"Last year we accomplished miracles of speed. Starting with only a blueprint of an armament system, we succeeded almost overnight in establishing vital defense plants in strategic locations throughout the country. And I might add that they are first-rate production plants.

"I wish to place all emphasis on the remarkable co-operation we are meeting from all branches of labor working on victory contracts. Without this co-operation, our entire program would be a failure. With labor pouring out its utmost energy and initiative, we can move forward quickly and decisively toward our goal of victory production.

"Our program of victory is going to require unprecedented energy on the part of both our soldiers in the front lines and our soldiers of production."

Timely Suggestion to Red Cross

Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, has called upon local chapters to give workingmen and farmers representation on their administrative boards as well as society people.

A suggestion to this effect was sent to all chapters January 16. Davis made it public after William M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, had made public in Omaha a letter to Davis urging that the folks who "eat in the kitchen" be given an opportunity to take the bows along with the socialites.

Jeffers wrote that the appointment of "so-called society people or those with big names to important posts in the Red Cross doesn't impress the rank and file. Rather, it only irritates them."

Davis said he had received Jeffers' letter Wednesday of last week and had replied Friday that he agreed with him. While the local chapters "are autonomous and free to select the membership of their boards and also the officers," Davis wrote, he had "for some time strongly recommended broad representation."

Labor Law Violations at Fort Bragg Bring Fines

Violation of California labor laws resulted in the arrest and conviction of six Fort Bragg employers, it was announced this week by H. C. Carrasco, State Labor Commissioner.

Employment of women more than eight hours per day by Everett M. Forster, G. Simonini, Ed Mertle and D. E. Ames, Fort Bragg restaurant owners, was revealed in testimony before Justice of the Peace, J. S. Gildersleeve. Each defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25.

Louis Cienella, proprietor of a bowling alley, was found guilty of employing minors in violation of the child labor laws. Justice Gildersleeve fined him $50.

G. Benassina, cafe owner, Fort Bragg, pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the day-of-rest law by having his employees working seven days a week. He was fined $10.

The cases were investigated and prosecuted by Harry Gorman, Deputy Labor Commissioner.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps! Buy Now!

Announcement Regarding Income Tax Form 1040-A

The following announcement comes from the U. S. Treasury Department. It is directed to the attention of income taxpayers, who are advised to investigate the "Form" mentioned as being best suited in making their tax return:

"Everybody knows that income taxes are going to be bigger this year—and next year—than ever before. But Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has arranged for a silver lining by greatly simplifying the income tax return form which may be used by millions of new and small taxpayers whose income during 1941 was not more than $3000 from salaries, wages, compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rents, annuities and royalties *only*. Please note the 'only.'

"No one is obliged to use this new simplified form; but for those who may and do use it, the problem of preparing a return is just a matter of a very few minutes. There are only six items to fill out: (1) name, address and occupation, (2) dependents, (3) income received during the year, (4) deduction for dependents, (5) check family status, (6) amount of tax due, read directly from the table in the form, without any figuring.

"In explaining the use of the simplified income tax return, the Treasury's folder says:

" 'Form 1040-A simplifies filing income tax returns for millions of small taxpayers.

" 'If you use this simple Form 1040-A you can prepare your return in a few minutes."

" 'The filing of a return is required by all single persons having gross incomes of $750 or more, and for all married persons having gross incomes of $1500 or more.

" 'Form 1040-A *may* be used by persons who are required to file returns but who have gross incomes of not more than $3000 from salaries, wages, compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rent, annuities and royalties only.

" 'The tax shown on Form 1040-A automatically makes provision for deductions and family status.'

"If you have to file a tax return and have not received a blank, you can get one from the Collector of Internal Revenue in your city or from any bank. As soon as you have filled it out, have it attested by any notary public, and then mail or deliver it to your local Collector of Internal Revenue with your payment."



Watchmakers' Union
GUARANTEE and BOND
LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM
Ask For Our Written Guarantee

FRESNO HOTEL COMPLETELY UNION

When twenty maids working in the Californian hotel in Fresno, were initiated last week into the Culinary Workers' Union, the action made the Californian a 100 per cent union hostelry. Very substantial raises were obtained by the maids through their union affiliation, which increased them from $15 per month up to around $30 per month for some.

DONATE TO ALLIES' WAR RELIEF

With the presentation of $4000 by Waiters and Waitresses' Union No. 1 affiliated with the New York City local executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance (A.F.L.), the New York Joint Allied War Relief Committee of employers and employees in the culinary industry estimated that collections would reach "at least $30,000 very shortly," according to a report recently submitted to the American Committee to Aid British Labor.

New Pact for Unions in Motion Picture Industry

Announcement is made from New York City that ten motion picture studio craft unions affiliated with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators have negotiated a new basic working agreement covering wages, hours and working conditions with eight leading film producing companies.

A joint statement issued by Pat Casey, chairman of the producers' committee, and Richard F. Walsh, president of the international union, did not specify details of the contract but it was reported unofficially that the unions would receive a blanket wage increase of 10 per cent. This would amount to $3,500,000 to $4,000,000 a year.

The contract, signed after sixteen days of negotiation, runs for two years and is retroactive to July, 1941. The crafts involved are the make-up artists, studio projectionists, wardrobe departments, propertymen, grips, sound men, lamp operators, camera men and laborers. Altogether it is estimated that 10,000 workers will benefit by the new agreement.

The negotiations were unique in film labor history in that representatives of the ten locals handled the negotiations themselves. President Walsh, Louis Krause, general secretary-treasurer of the parent body, and Carl Cooper, general representative, participated as observers and consultants. Each group negotiated openly in the presence of each other. Heretofore the individual locals had conducted their business behind closed doors.

Walsh suggested that the retroactive pay be presented to the workers in the equivalent of defense bonds or stamps.

"Men who seldom mix with their fellow creatures are almost sure to be one-sided."—William Matthews.

See Dies Amendment to Bill As Anti-Union Move

Rejection of a Dies amendment to a bill designed to tighten control of foreign agents has been asked by George Marshall, vice-chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, in a letter addressed to Senator Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia, chairman of a Senate conference group appointed to consider the bill.

The original bill (H. R. 6269 - S. 2060), an Administration-approved measure, provides for the labeling and filing of foreign political propaganda, transfers administration of the Registration Act from the State Department to the Department of Justice, and increases the penalty for violation of the Act. It passed the House December 19 with an amendment by Representative Martin Dies of Texas to the effect that:

"The term 'agent of a foreign principal' includes but is not limited to the Communist party of the United States, the German-American Bund, and the Kyffhauserbund."

Amendment Held Dangerous

The Senate passed the bill without such an amendment, and when conferees were appointed on January 12, instructed them to insist upon the Senate version of the bill.

The amendment, Marshall declared in his letter, "is both dangerous and unconstitutional." He charged that the debate "clearly indicates that Mr. Dies' ultimate purpose in introducing this amendment is to register as foreign agents the members of organizations and trade unions with which the Dies Committee is in disagreement."

During the debate, Marshall pointed out, Congressman Sam Hobbs, Alabama, opposed the amendment as being unconstitutional, since it constitutes a bill of attainder. In addition, he said, it "opens wide the door and invites Congress to pass legislation which would base its conviction not upon sworn testimony in the courts of the land, but upon ex parte hearings before a legislative committee." Congressmen Hatton W. Sumners, Texas, and Emanuel Celler, New York, also opposed the amendment.

Labor Urged to Protest

Marshall declared that the federation favors legislation to tighten control over Axis agents, but that "the Dies amendment would contribute nothing toward this end."

The federation has urged labor, farm, church, fraternal and civic organizations throughout the country to express opposition to the Dies amendment.

Be "Independent" of These Cigars

In an election held under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board in Joplin, Mo., January 20, the workers employed by the Cuban Cigar Company, makers of the "M and O" and "Dry Climate" cigars, chose an independent union in preference to an A.F.L. local under the jurisdiction of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

This action means that a majority of the "M and O" workers want no dealings with members of the American Federation of Labor. When buying cigars, A.F.L. members should remember this. Like many other anti-union setups, these Cuban Cigar Company workers want no part of organized labor except its nickels and dimes. Is this not plain?

Prepare now for the

INCOME TAX

that you must pay next year

Use THE PORTFOLIO PLAN FOR TAXES that was started by this bank in 1938. It makes income tax payments simple.

Regular Savings Bank Interest Paid

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS *Inc. Feb. 10, 1868 · Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.* *TRUST*

526 California Street, San Francisco

Parker S. Maddux, *President*

★ *SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK* ★

PEOPLE'S

An Independent

DAIRY

100 Per Cent Union

A.F.L. to Make Drive for Huge Purchase of Bonds

A billion dollars for defense bonds! That's the quota set by the American Federation of Labor for purchase by its members and unions during the coming year!

President William Green has announced that an integrated drive to get every Federation worker to invest in defense bonds will be inaugurated on Washington's Birthday, with a joint radio appeal in which he will speak with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. This broadcast will be carried from coast to coast by the Blue network from 8 to 8:30 p.m. (E.S.T.).



The following week, beginning February 23, will be designated as "Labor Invests in Victory Week" and mass meetings will be held by central labor unions of the A.F.L. in 802 cities throughout the nation to rally the support of A.F.L. workers behind the drive.

Urges Enlistment in Effort

"The American Federation of Labor is glad to enlist its entire organization in this patriotic cause," Green said. "We urge every worker who can do so to agree to set aside part of his weekly earnings for the purchase of defense bonds.

"In this way our Government will be assured of a regular and continuous flow of funds with which to pay for the giant victory production program which President Roosevelt has blueprinted for the winning of the war.

"In this way, the members of the American Federation of Labor can place their savings in the safest investment in the world—the United States of America—and assure themselves of reserve funds after the war is over when employment opportunities may be scarce.

"In this way, our loyal army of workers can back up the armed forces of our nation in a tangible way by helping to provide the equipment our soldiers and sailors and marines sorely need. By way of illustration, the one billion dollars which we are calling upon the members of the American Federation of Labor to invest in defense bonds during the coming year will buy 4000 heavy bombers or 12,000 tanks.

"This is a purely voluntary program. The Government does not want to compel any citizen to buy defense bonds. The American Federation of Labor is not attempting to compel any of its members to buy these bonds. We don't think compulsion is necessary in such a case. We believe that the members of the American Federation of Labor will regard this program as an opportunity to buy a stake in America's future. We are confident they will respond in a wholehearted way and make our program a 100 per cent success.

"I am calling upon all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, their local unions, the directly affiliated local unions, the state federations of labor and the city central labor unions to render full assistance in this undertaking."

Commended by Morgenthau

SECRETARY of the Treasury Morgenthau has commended the American Federation of Labor for "setting a patriotic example to the nation in pledging purchases of $1,000,000,000 in defense bonds by its 5,000,000 members during the coming year."

The A.F.L. pledge, Secretary Morgenthau said, constitutes "the largest goal ever set by a single organization for a single purchase. Just as hundreds of members of the A.F.L. building trades unions gallantly fought with the Marines at Guam," the Secretary continued, "so are millions of union members now joining with other American citizens and investing in Defense Bonds to the limit of their financial ability."

FLAYS JAILING OF LABOR MEN

Amanuel Shinwell, Labor member of the British Parliament, said in a speech at Durham last Saturday that jail sentences imposed the previous day on three Kent coal field labor leaders because of an illegal strike were "harsh, vindictive and a travesty on justice." He said "black market" operators (illegal dealers in restricted products) were being let off with moderate sentences but "when miners feel a natural resentment about their wages, and offended against the law, they were sent to prison with hard labor."

Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278

At the recent election held by Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, No. 278, the following were named for the respective offices: President, Joseph Fucile; vice-president, William Koehler; secretary-treasurer, John W. Burke; recording secretary, L. Leipsic; trustees, L. Caruso, B. C. Tischbern, and S. Simon; business agents, Joseph Lynch and H. C. McNally.

Each member of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union is donating a half-day's pay to the Red Cross, which will amount to about $3000. The union also has purchased $5000 worth of Defense Bonds.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps! Buy Now!

Labor Council to Meet SATURDAY This Week

The regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council will be held TOMORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, January 31.

Delegates will recall that the Council had decided previously that this week's meeting would be held on Friday evening in order to comply with the law in relation to voting hours for the annual election. At last week's meeting, after nominations had been closed and it developed there would be no contests for any of the offices, a motion was adopted to rescind the former action calling for a Friday evening session this week and to revert to the regular Saturday afternoon sessions which have been in vogue since the nation entered into the war. Note again: The Council will meet *Saturday afternoon* of this week and that there will be *no meeting on Friday evening*. The executive committee of the Council also will meet *Saturday afternoon* at 1 o'clock.

Associate Members for War Labor Board Named

Twenty-four associate members of the new War Labor Board, authorized to act as mediators whenever directed by the Board, were appointed last Monday by President Roosevelt.

The White House said they would serve as alternates to the regular members when the latter were unavailable or busy. The associate members named in an executive order were:

A.F.L. and C.I.O. Members

From labor organizations: Joseph McDonough, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department; Frank Tobin, Washington representative of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Richard J. Gray, secretary of the International Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union; Fred Hewitt, editor of the Machinists' monthly journal; James Carey, secretary of the C.I.O.; John Brophy, director of the C.I.O. councils; Hugh Lyons, Massachusetts State C.I.O. director, and S. H. Dalrymple, president United Rubber Workers of America.

For Industry and the Public

From industry and the public: John F. Cuneo, president Cuneo Press of Chicago; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director, Social Security Board, New York; Prof. Paul Dodd, University of California at Los Angeles; Dean Lloyd Garrison, University of Wisconsin Law School; Prof. Fowler V. Harper, University of Indiana; Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Prof. I. L. Scharfman, University of Michigan; Ralph T. Seward, Washington, D. C.; William W. Waymack, editor and director, Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune;* Cyrus Ching, vice-president of the U. S. Rubber Company; John E. Connelly, 22 East Fortieth street, New York; H. L. Derby, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York; T. R. Jones, president American Type Founders, Inc.; Dale Purves, treasurer, John B. Stetson Company; F. S. Fales, Standard Oil Company of New York, and Rolland J. Hamilton, secretary-treasurer, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation.

ARMY MOTION PICTURES FOR UNIONS

The War Department division of procurement information (labor Information section), has a library of Army motion pictures available for free showing at trade union meetings, it is announced by Lt. Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, head of the division. These may be obtained by writing him at Room 5110, New War Department Building, Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS
President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNderhill 1127
Emblem of Teamsters Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America

PROTECT YOUR EYES
For the protection of your eyes, secure the services of a
PROFESSIONAL OPTOMETRIST
who is located in offices devoted exxclusively to your optical requirements.
DR. LEE OTIS
Makers of Precision Quality Glasses
In the Mission Since 1923
2374-A MISSION STREET
Opp. El Captitan Theatre Phone VAlencia 6843

WEINSTEIN CO.
1041 Market Street and 119 Post-Kearny
A Complete Line of Union-Made Work Clothing
UNION-MADE BIB O'ALLS
1.19
Made of heavy 8 oz. blue denim, riveted at all points of strain, full cut for comfort.
UNION-MADE HEADLIGHT WORK SHIRT.... 79c
Your choice of heavy grey chambray or blue denim, bar tacked, triple stitched.
1041 *Market St., WEINSTEIN CO., Second Floor*

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

On next Thursday evening, February 5, the Chairmen's Forum will meet at Union headquarters, 405 Sansome street. This will be the first gathering of the chairmen in two months, as the January meeting was skipped because of the possibility of blackouts. Owing to the fact that it would be impossible to have a representative gathering during daylight hours, it was decided to postpone meetings pending further development with respect to alarms. It appears now, however, that there is less chance of a blackout, and the monthly meetings will be continued. Keep this date in mind, as there will be many things to discuss at this meeting. Be there on time—7:30 p.m.

Chairmen will note in collecting dues this month that all dues up to December 31 are to be paid on the basis of 3 per cent plus the 2 per cent vacation payment, and that subsequent to that date one-half of 1 per cent will be added. This increase was voted at the recent referendum which provided for raising the weekly pension of our retired members from $8 to $10.

George ("Joe") Milligan, well known to old-timers on the Pacific Coast, who has been a resident of Union Printers' Home for a number of years, has vacated the Home and has been returned to Stockton.

A communication from W. K. Rutter at the Union Printers' Home states the Home chapel has invested $600 in defense bonds. He says also that "Denny" Gallagher is recovering at St. Francis hospital, where he was taken for treatment of injuries received in a fall while walking through the hallway. The third marriage of residents of the Home in three months took place when Isaiah Kerfoot and Miss Emma B. Bond, both 77, were wedded by the Rev. William E. Bell in Pueblo. Reverend Bell officiated at all of these weddings. J. J. Saunders, a resident from Modesto, is to vacate this week, and has announced he will visit in San Francisco on the way to his ranch at Grants Pass, Ore.

J. J. McCoy, who finished his trade on the *Racing Form* in this city, and who has been employed on the *Form* since it left here for Los Angeles a number of years ago, reaffiliated with No. 21 this week, and stated he will make San Francisco his home.

Lloyd Galloway, 12-year-old son of Thomas Galloway of the Knight-Counihan chapel, who has been confined at the San Francisco hospital for the past three weeks suffering from blood poisoning, has received fifteen blood transfusions, and will require many more in order to recover his health. His parents wish us to ask those who are willing to donate their blood to call MIssion 0820 and ask for the Blood Bank.

Ralph Turrentine of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel left this week for a visit of several weeks with relatives on the East Coast. He stated that on his return to San Francisco it is his intention to offer his services to the U. S. Navy.

Gus Bartels, a member of the San Francisco *Examiner* chapel around seven years ago, has been made foreman of the Los Angeles *Examiner*. Mr. Bartels was formerly with the Denver *Post* and had held the foremanship of the old Pueblo *Chieftain*.

From the Los Angeles *Citizen:* "Earl Mead, formerly of the *Racing Form* chapel and now a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, paid us a visit before 'shoving off' for San Diego. He has joined the Navy and received rating of seaman first class."

J. R. Stansbury of the *Examiner* chapel returned to work this week after a two weeks' vacation, and Carl Johnson, *Examiner* operator, started a vacation of two weeks.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A ruling by the executive council that printers may go into defense work without forfeiting priority doubtless will influence some members of this chapel, several of whom are on the alert to take advantage of it.

Turned in to the Red Cross were donations here, Chairman Abbott being moved to remark he was much pleased by the response from *News* personnel. And regarding newspaper reports on a Senate committee listing the I.T.U. among corporations and unions getting rich during wartime, Abbott believes it will be shown our 5 per cent gain over 1941 arises through additional funds raised for pension purposes.

Adding to the horrors of war, a practical joker made off with Red Balthasar's sackful of tinfoil, an accumulation of years and added to every time someone opened a pack of cigarettes . . . Adding to the brighter side, however, Sid Tiers thinks, is the tire shortage. No tires, no cars, therefore no dirty water splashed on poor printers standing in safety zones as autos were wont to go whizzing by. . . . Consolation of a sort came to Jerry Allen. A slight limp he attributed to loss of a rubber heel, but Johnny Duerigan opined it was needless to grieve over loss of one rubber heel when there are plenty others around, not all of whom are rubber either. . . . This tire shortage, government and people are so concerned with, should speedily end if Bill Gobin's magnificent offer is accepted. He'll give all the rubber checks that have bounced back at him.

Punishment of the solar plexus variety was the punch delivered to ex-Army Haefer and ex-Navy Adams by ex-Marine Bossler. Calling attention to "Praise," a new Marine song, Boss informed them in a menacingly pleasant manner that while Pearl Harbor slept the Marines were A-Wake. Their comeback, though hasty, assumed that the noisy, bomb-dropping Japs didn't furnish life preservers so the Marines had to stay awake at Wake.

Guffaws of gale-like proportions greeted the discovery that Harvey Bell was unable to locate the place in his basement where he kept a hidden hoard for rainy days when the rainy days arrived last week. General opinion is if Harvey ever had a hoard he spent it on a previous rainy day.

Two celebrations illuminated the Harry Crotty home last week, parties featuring Don Crotty's induction into the Air Corps as a flying cadet, and observance of Mr. and Mrs. Crotty's forty-fourth wedding anniversary. They were married in Kansas City, where Harry was a regular on the *Times*. Don Crotty, a grandson, follows in his late father's footsteps, he having served in World War I.

Second childhood, an overrated period, fails in numerous ways, "Chick" Smoot observes. You don't recuperate so easily as in first childhood, you get awfully tired of work before a shift is finished, though of course you learn to love conversation (your own), "and buzz and buzz about what you use to wuz."

A printing apprenticeship for certain types of public speakers is advocated by Proofreader Margaret Bengston, for, she finds, if there's any chance of a word being mispronounced radio announcers will do it.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Whoever said thirteen was an unlucky number? Thirteen golfers didn't find it so, when they journeyed to Sharp Park on Sunday and found that despite the rains of the past week—despite the storm of Saturday—the course was in a playable condition, albeit a trifle damp in spots. And Jupiter Pluvius and his side-kick, Borealis, rewarded the boys by going away long enough—probably to Los Angeles—to give the lucky thirteen a chance to get in a good round of golf.

And a good round it was, too, for most of the boys, as some of the following scores will show: The leader of the pack was Frank Smith, who really got hot and rammed home a 90-26-64. Ben Apte, playing over what is practically his week-end home, had a hot first nine of 39 and ended up with 87-21-66. George Gallick had 84-16-68; Percy Crebassa, 94-25-69; Ed Wynkoop, 96-25-71; Charles ("Bunny") Forst, 85-12-73, and Larry Gallick, 91-18-73. The attention of the handicap committee is respectfully called to the scores of Messrs. Smith, Apte, George Gallick and Percy Crebassa!

Next month it's Richmond Golf Club—across the Bay. Richmond is a sporty layout, and the "pro," Pat Marcovich, will do all in his power to show us a good time. He has given us the concession of a reduction in green fees to $1 for the tournament, and has blocked off starting times from 10:30. Directions on how to get there, and other details will be given in a later issue of the LABOR CLARION. But save February 22 for your golf. As usual, play rain or shine!

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Some kind of recognition should be given to the gang who doesn't even let rain dampen their fine fraternal spirit, and show up at all tournaments. The thirteen who played on Sunday were: Frank Smith, Bob Smith, George Gallick, Larry Gallick, Alston Teel, Al. Cantor, Charley Forst, President "Cy." Stright, Ben Apte, Ed. Wynkoop, Percy Crebassa and your correspondent; and an especially loud cheer for our lone guest, "Cap" Duncan, who for all his 65 years never misses a chance to play with the printers. Vice-President Ron Cameron, who phoned the clubhouse, was prevented from coming out by a bad cold, and was just itching to come anyway—but this time Mrs. C put her foot down and said "no!". Birdies were as common as bogies . . . Ben Apte had two; Charley Forst, one; Bob Smith, one; Frank Smith, one—and when Al. Cantor made his on the eleventh, the vell made people in San Bruno run to their air raid shelters. . . . Oh, yes, Len Sweet was also out, but he came for the scenery; as a matter of fact, he brought the scenery with him—Mrs. Sweet, who was the only golfer wife present. . . . Percy Crebassa finally found something; he came not prepared to play, and when he saw the course in such a playable condition, he couldn't resist, so borrowed a set of clubs from the "pro," Elmer ("Sudsy") Beer, a pair of rubbers from the starter, and came along. The rubbers were two sizes too large, but they held him down, and he had his best score up to now. . . . All in all, it was a good day. Too bad you weren't there! . . . Don't forget, the next one will be on Sunday, February 22, at Richmond Golf Club.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

At its last regular business meeting on January 20, the auxiliary voted to change its meeting day and hour from the third Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m. to the third Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. It was also voted to change the meeting time of the executive board from the second Tuesday of the month to the third Sunday of the month at 1 p. m., just before the regular auxiliary business meeting, in order to conserve time and effort in conformity with war time tempo. By meeting at the same time the Typographical Union meets, Tuesday evenings will be free for couples to enjoy together. There is the added advantage that children need not be left at home in the care of others during possible blackouts. The place of meeting has not yet been decided upon. However, a committee was appointed to secure a hall which would be open to us on the third Sunday.

Remember the auxiliary Rummage Sale is still on today and tomorrow (Friday and Saturday) from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., at 1508 Market street, near Van Ness. If you find additional articles to contribute, call Mrs. Skinner (Randolph 9036), or take the articles down to the store.

Mrs. Lida L. Green and little son are visiting Mrs. Green's parents in Elbert, Colo.

Mrs. Marian Schimke is suffering from a severe attack of laryngitis.

Mrs. Ethel L. Smith was sick last week with flu. Since your correspondent was unable to contact her by phone, she hopes this means that Mrs. Smith is now able to get outside.

Mrs. Gladys Boone returned last Monday from visiting Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Hopkins in San Diego. Mr. Hopkins works on the San Diego *Union*. Mrs. Hopkins is a member of the San Diego auxiliary, to which Mrs. Boone belonged twelve years ago. Mrs. Boone spent the weekend in Los Angeles, the guest of Miss Ann Andrews, free lance advertising copy writer, who worked in the advertising department of the Miami (Fla.) *Herald* at the time when Mr. Boone worked there.

Mrs. Bijou Blade kindly volunteered to take home a quantity of auxiliary Red Cross work (both sewing and knitting), which she and her sister will complete. Mrs. Anley and Mrs. Young are also doing auxiliary Red Cross sewing at home, and Mrs. Crawford is knitting on the wools assigned to the auxiliary.

Mrs. Sophie Rosenthal was appointed to call at the Red Cross to learn in what way the auxiliary could be of most service.

ALWAYS THE BIGGEST VALUE
in Quality Work Clothes
CAN'T BUST 'EM

SINCE 1851
BOSS OF THE ROAD

100% Union Made in San Francisco

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone MIssion 7711 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

A member of Des Moines (Ia.) Mailers' Union writes: "The *Register* and *Tribune* Company of Des Moines has agreed as follows, concerning employees ordered or drafted into the active military or naval service of the United States, under the laws as they now exist, effective as of January, 1942: Each regular full-time employee who has been in the employ of the company more than six months, and each regular full-time substitute who has worked for the company for twelve consecutive months, extended for their retention in the military service and forty days thereafter, shall receive as a bonus his straight time weekly pay during each of the twelve weeks of his initial period of military or naval service. Those who have not elected to remain in active service, after authorities have extended them the privilege to return to civilian life, shall be re-employed and restored to their former positions, or positions of like seniority, status and pay if application is made within forty days after being released from military training. At Christmas time each employee received Christmas checks, plus a $25 defense bond."

Ray Keylick has secured employment as shipfitters' helper, and Cole Campbell has accepted work as a boilermaker's helper.

Federation of Teachers No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

On Wednesday, January 21, the annual meeting of the Credit Union of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers was held in the High School of Commerce. Credit Unions are one of the less well-known activities of labor unions, but one of utmost importance. A Credit Union enables men and women to pool their (individually small) savings thus making sums available to fellow trade unionists to borrow when necessity arises at rates less than charged by other loan companies. The members who save but do not borrow also benefit since they receive better interest on their money than from a bank account. Anyone desiring further information about our Credit Union, or about Credit Unions in general, can get it from Martin D. Coats, secretary-treasurer of the S.F.T. Credit Union. Mr. Coats, who teaches printing at Continuation High School, is one of the charter members of the Credit Union and is also treasurer of Local 61. His address is 49 Rivoli street.

From the special report of our national executive council, which met in Chicago, December 28-30, we quote a paragraph of especial local interest: "The executive council of the A. F. of T. recommends that members of the A. F. of T. engaging in free-time employment avoid employment in unionized crafts or trades unless holding membership in good standing in the craft or trade union involved or having obtained a permit to engage in such employment by the craft or trade union involved."

For Union Officials

It is the intention to publish in next week's issue of the LABOR CLARION the directory of unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council. The last publication of the directory was in the Labor Day issue, August 29, 1941. If there has been any change since that date in the location of your union headquarters, the meeting place of your union, or its meeting date, or if any error was noted in the last publication of the directory, please notify the office of the secretary of the Labor Council immediately (and not later than next Monday noon), giving the correct information.

HENRY B. LISTER
LAWYER
Industrial Accident Claims, General Practice, Patents
805 Pacific Building
821 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO

WAR DEPARTMENT PURCHASES

In preparation for increased defense construction activities under the "Victory Program," the Army has purchased more than 700,000,000 board feet of lumber in January, the War Department announces. Within ten days, 240,000 kegs of nails were ordered. There were 1240 publicly financed homes for families of defense workers and enlisted personnel completed during the last week in 1941, making a total of 63,684 such homes completed during the present emergency. Federal funds have been allotted for 129,154 defense homes.

Notice to Correspondents

The Annual Edition of the LABOR CLARION will be issued next week, on February 6. Because of the mechanical problems involved in printing the additional pages required, it will be necessary to close the forms one day earlier than usual. Hence, the regular correspondents and others having news items for publication must have their copy in the LABOR CLARION office not later than TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Please note that date and hour.

Chance for Forestry Training

High school graduates are wanted by the U. S. Forest Service for vocational forestry training and for defense jobs in the woods.

The Mt. Shasta Vocational Forestry School at the N.Y.A. Resident Center will open a training course in February for qualified high school graduates with an interest in forestry and lumbering. The summer term will be spent by qualified students as forest guards in actual work of fire protection in the State.

Applicants must be between the ages of 17 and 24, unmarried and in good physical condition. Transportation to the school and return will be paid by the N.Y.A., textbooks are free, and there is no tuition charge. While attending regular sessions students will be paid $30 a month for 60 hours' work, from which $22 is deducted for board. Additional time is available for related school courses. Interested high school graduates and students graduating this month should address communications to Forestry Resident Project, care U. S. Forest Service, Mt. Shasta City, California. The spring semester began January 26 and enrollments will close February 15.

Radio Program Sponsored By Employment Service

Under the title "Manpower for Victory," a new series of weekly radio programs over Station KQW, San Francisco, will feature interviews with federal government officials who are concerned with the labor supply problem in manning the nation's total-war effort. The series will be heard on Wednesday evenings at 6 p. m., and was inaugurated this week.

These programs are being sponsored by the San Francisco regional headquarters of the U. S. Employment Service and are designed to promote public understanding of the labor needs to carry out the nation's projected war production. Current developments in that field will be reviewed.

One of the early programs will include a discussion of the operation of the plan of unemployment insurance for workers laid off while plants are switching from consumer to war production, which was the subject of a recommendation by the President to the Congress last week.

GOOD FOOD
ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT OPEN ALL NIGHT
HENRY'S CAFETERIAS
101 TAYLOR STREET, Corner of Turk
3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia
70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market
ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

Large Membership Gain Shown by Hatters' Union

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union (A.F.L.) will purchase $5,000,000 worth of defense stamps and bonds during this year, according to a decision just made by its general executive board at its semi-annual meeting in Atlantic City.

A national committee, headed by President Max Zaritsky, was constituted for the purpose of conducting the stamp and bond drive among the approximately 100 locals, comprising 40,000 cap makers, millinery workers, and men's hatters who are affiliated with the international union.

The organization has made phenomenal progress during the year, gaining approximately 4000 new members. The union recently signed an agreement with the Hat Corporation of America, of South Norwalk, Conn., employing about 2000 workers. With one exception, the Hat Corporation is the largest in the country in number of employees engaged in that industry.

President Zaritsky reported that the millinery workers are now organized to the extent of 87 per cent throughout the nation, the cap makers about 90 per cent, and the hatters about 75 per cent. Plans to complete the unionization of these industries occupied several days of the board's deliberations.

The executive board directed that members of the union employed in making headwear for the army and naval personnel will intensify their efforts, and that at no time, and for no reason, can the workers stop or delay production.

In Kansas City, where the elements of a dispute between an employer and a local union of cap makers were in the making, the order was issued that the matter be referred to arbitration, and that there be no cessation of work.

The board also decided to recommend to the membership that the regular convention of the international union, which was to be held this year, be deferred. This recommendation must be approved by the membership in a referendum vote before it can be effective.

CIGARETTE PAPER PLENTIFUL

The Commerce Department assures smokers that cigarette rationing will not be necessary as the result of a cessation of cigarette paper imports from France, once the chief supplier. There is and will be an ample supply of paper, manufactured in this country in large volume from flax straw grown mostly in California and Minnesota.

JULIUS S. **Godeau** INC
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Ethical Service of the Highest Character
Over Fifty Years
MODERN
SPACIOUS
BEAUTIFUL
ESTABLISHMENT
Pioneers of Moderate Prices
Terms if Desired
41 VAN NESS AVENUE
Near Market Street
Phone HE mlock 1230
W. M. RINGEN, Vice-President
A member of Chauffeurs' and Musicians' unions

S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Saturday at 3 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214, Labor Temple. Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets each Monday at 1 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets each Saturday at 2 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first Saturdays at 1 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Saturday Afternoon, January 24, 1942

Meeting called to order at 3:15 o'clock by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday evening, January 23, 1942.) Called to order at 7:15 o'clock by Chairman Thomas A. Rotell. The following delegates were duly examined, and having given proof of citizenship also were found to have the required labels: Auto Mechanics No. 1305, Jack Andersen, P. D. Lane, William I. Madigan. Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, Henry Blaettler, Herbert Falk, J. Milton Ford, James T. Gray, Eugene Guiney, John F. Shelley, Clarence J. Walsh. Barbers No. 148, James A. Cramp. Bartenders No. 41, Arthur Dougherty, Walter Eastman, George A. Smith, William G. Walsh. Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, Clifford Roeder. Cap Makers No. 9, Max Staub. Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, Mary Horn, W. M. Matthews. Commission Market Drivers No. 280, F. Giannini. Electrical Workers No. 202, F. E. Smith. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, Fred H. Newman, Ralph A. Priest. United Garment Workers No. 131, Nellie Casey, Delia Gordon, Mayme Graham. Grocery Clerks No. 648, Claude Camp, Maurice Hartshorn, Daisy Hayner, Claude H. Jinkerson, George E. Kent, James B. O'Connor, Paul Roth, Leola Ryan. Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519, Louis A. Mossi. Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, Frank M. Coleman, Aubrey Davis, W. F. Vaughn. Macaroni Workers No. 493, A. Devencenzi. Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Carl S. Barnes, Dan Coleman, Eddie J. Dennis, Stephen F. Gilliean, J. J. Murray, L. W. Smith. Millinery Workers No. 40, Frank Williams. Molders No. 164, John J. Metcalf. Musicians No. 6, Karl A. Dietrich, Charles Kennedy. Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, Marshall Black. Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989, Lawrence Bregante, James A. Caras. Production Machine Operators, Lodge No. 1327, Jessie Anderson, Anthony Ballerini, John E. Byrnes, Clifford Miller, Martin Miller. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, R. G. Walker. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, J. C. Dwyer, F. F. Fitzsimmons, F. A. O'Brien. Sausage Makers No. 203, Richard Arthur. Warehousemen No. 860, Louis Anzore, Ray Johnson, John R. McBride, Thomas P. White. Delegates obligated and seated, except credential of Emil Rabin of Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, which was re-referred to the organizing committee for further investigation.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Saturday afternoon, January 24, 1942.) Called to order at 2 o'clock by Chairman Thomas A. Rotell. The following delegates were duly examined and having given proof of citizenship were found to have the required labels: Auto Mechanics No. 1305, Harry Ritchie, Joseph Andre, Rollie Carr, C. M. O'Neill. Auto Painters No. 1073, Ernest Lewin. Bartenders No. 41, Bart Gaffney, Bruno Mannori, William McCabe, Art Neergaard, James Burke. Blacksmiths No. 168, Kenneth I. Gates. Building Service Employees No. 87, Jack Townly. Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, David Dunham. Chauffeurs No. 265, S. T. Dixon, D. Schwartz. Civil Service Janitors No. 66-A, Miles Bride, O. R. Mohn, P. L. Schlesinger. Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, Andrew Sanders. Commission Market Drivers No. 280, Joseph Bologna, Al. F. Cortes. Drydock, Marine Waysmen and Stage Riggers No. 2116, George Hayward. United Garment Workers No. 131, Alice Leo, Nancy Usoff. Grocery Clerks No. 648, Richard Johnston. Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Fred Wettstein. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Ray Valdez. Musicians No. 6, Peter Butti. Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, Jack Goldberger, Charles Griff, Al Vergez. Office Employees No. 13188, Mary McDonald. Production Machinists No. 1327, Ernest Campion. Professional Embalmers No. 9049, William J. Williams. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, George W. Johns. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, Maurice Savin. San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers No. 5, Earl D. Hargraves. Street Carmen No. 1004, S. W. Douglas, C. C. Dubose, P. Z. Hays, J. M. Rosser, A. R. Wilson. Tobacco Workers No. 210, John Bollard. Warehousemen No. 860, Mark J. O'Reilly, Felix Schumacher. Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109, Milton Clark, Morris Green. Window Cleaners No. 44, M. L. Anglin. Delegates obligated and seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, January 17, 1942. From William Green, president American Federation of Labor, stating that he is sending under separate cover a package containing copies of the latest issue of *Labor's Monthly Survey*. From Daniel V. Flanagan, quoting telegram received from President regarding department store strike. From John B. Oddone, secretary of Furniture Workers No. 1541, inclosing copies of three agreements. Weekly News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor dated January 27, 1942.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the American Red Cross: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, $183.86; San Francisco Joint Board, I.L.G.W.U., $500. The following contributions were received for the Retail Department Store Union No. 1100 strike fund: Dressmakers No. 101, $25; Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 213, $25; Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, $5; Pile Drivers No. 34, $50; Newspaper and Periodical Drivers and Helpers No. 921, $50; Electrical Workers No. 6, $50. The following contribution was received for the fight against Slave Bill 877: Dressmakers No. 101, $100.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Leather Novelty Workers No. 31, asking strike sanction against the A.B.C. Emblem Company, 1251 Market street, also the Storek Leather Products Company, at 1125 Howard street. Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109, asking that the General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Building Service Employees No. 87, asking strike sanction against the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association. Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, asking that the J. Barbe & Company, French Laundry at 1545 Pacific avenue, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Beauticians No. 12, asking that Fern Dastrevigne, owner of Fern & Olga's Beauty Salon at 568 Haight street, be invited to appear before our executive committee and show cause why she does not employ union members. Theatrical Employees No. B-18, asking that the University of San Francisco be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Union Label Section: Communication from Local 78 of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, of Kalamazoo, Mich., asking our co-operation in the campaign against products of the Allied Paper Mills.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Saturday, January 24, 1942.) Called to order at 1 p.m. by President Shelley. In the matter of Grocery Clerks No. 648, presenting new wage scale and agreement covering grocery clerks in this city. Brothers Jinkerson and Hartshorn were present and explained the changes, to wit: A substantial wage increase, an extension of their vacation period, and correction of working conditions; your committee recommends indorsement subject to the indorsement of the international union, and with the usual admonition. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the following places: Finance Sandwich Shop, 576-A Market street, will be held in committee for further investigation; the Savemore Drug Fountain, 257 Kearny street, the Joint Board representatives were instructed to take this matter up with the business representative of the drug clerks to assist in bringing about an adjustment; in the matter of the Square Deal Restaurant, 160 Sixth street, this was referred to Brother St. Peter and Sister Stafford to take up with Mrs. Voelke, owner of the restaurant, the matter to be held in committee awaiting results of said conference; Blum's Restaurant, California and Polk streets, which complaint has to do with the payment of retroactive pay; Mr. Stern, representing the company, agreed to attend a meeting to be held Monday at 2:30 p.m. with representatives of the Joint Board, the firm and President Shelley. Your committee recommends that there be no meeting on next Saturday afternoon (January 31) inasmuch as an election and a meeting of the Council will be held on Friday night, January 30, at 7:15. The executive committee will meet one week from next Saturday. Motion was adopted by the Council that the previous recommendation of the executive committee setting the Council meeting for Friday night, January 30, *be rescinded* and that *the next meeting be held on Saturday afternoon, January 31, as usual. It was also announced that the executive committee will meet as usual next Saturday afternoon, January 31, at 1 p.m.* Meeting adjourned at 2:15 p.m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Warehousemen No. 860—Brother White made a suggestion that other local unions investigate the possibility of opening First Aid stations, as his organization has done at 400 Brannan street. Hospital and Institutional Workers—Have made a settlement with the University of California Hospital. Department Store Employees—Are still on strike against The Emporium, Sears Roebuck and Penney's stores; thanked all who are assisting. Window Cleaners—Have donated to Department Store Employees $10 per week. Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen—Reported that the General Distillers, Ltd., are *unfair*.

President Shelley reported on the recent special session of the Legislature in reference to action taken on the State Guard bill.

Unfinished Business—Further nominations were called for and were declared closed. There being no opposition for officers and committee members the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for all uncontested offices. The following officers and committee members were declared elected by the chair: *President:* John F. Shelley. *Vice-President:* Daniel P. Haggerty. *Secretary-Treasurer:* John A. O'Connell. *Sergeant-at-Arms:* George Kelley. *Trustees:* Anthony Cancilla, John Coughlan, Thomas Rotell. *Executive Committee:* John E. Byrnes, Tony Costa, S. W. Douglas, Marguerite Finkenbinder, F. F. Fitzsimmons, D. P. Haggerty, George Johns, Herbert Kelley, C. T. McDonough, Edward McLaughlin, William McRobbie, Wendell Phillips, Larry Vail. *Law and Legislative Committee:* Art Dougherty, P. Z. Hays, Charles Kindell, Clarence King, Mark O'Reilly, Henry Savin, Jack Spalding. *Organizing Committee:* Anthony Ballerini, Lawrence Bregante, Victor Cortesi, Sylvio Giannini, Joseph Piccini, Thomas A. Rotell, Anthony Schurba, Agnes Tuoto, Thomas White. *Directors of Hall Association:* William P. McCabe, John P. McLaughlin, Frank Smith. *Directors of* LABOR CLARION: John A. O'Connell, Walter Otto, Edward Sullivan, Fred Wettstein, Martin Wormuth.

New Business—Motion made to remove the University of California Hospital from the "We Don't Patronize" list; carried.

Brother Allen of the Jewelry Workers' local reminded the delegates to listen to and encourage their organizations to contribute to the radio program each Monday evening at 8 p.m. on KFRC. It was moved that the Labor Council instruct the officers to insert a small box on the radio page of the evening newspapers each Monday night, calling attention to the radio program of that evening. Brother Shelley suggested that the officers of the Council be instructed to ascertain from the newspapers the amount, whether or not any rate could be gotten on a long-time basis, and that it not be narrowed to the evening or morning papers—with the request that they bring in a report and recommendation to the Council at its next meeting: suggestions concurred in.

Receipts, $2,638.90; expenses, $7,089.02.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

AN ACE DIPLOMAT

Wife: "Mrs. Smart has a new hat, darling." Hubby: "Well, if she were as attractive as you are, dear, she wouldn't have to depend so much on finery."

Get your next HAT from
AL BOSS
UNION-MADE, OF COURSE
Fine CUSTOM TAILORED SUITS
specially priced from $45.00
Quality Since 1898
OPPOSITE PALACE HOTEL 650 MARKET

LUXOR CABS
THE OFFICIAL UNION LABEL EXHIBITION CABS
ORDWAY 4040
Strictly Independent

State Report on Factory Employment and Payrolls

California factories established all-time highs for December employment and payrolls last month, George G. Kidwell, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, announced last week.

Manufacturing employment in December, 1941, was up 57 per cent over December a year ago, and total payrolls increased nearly 96 per cent. The aircraft and shipbuilding industries were chiefly responsible for these gains.

The only manufacturing industries reporting substantially fewer workers than the previous year were the automobile and fish canning industries. Fish canneries were forced to curtail operations drastically when fishing was halted upon the outbreak of war. A small decline in employment below a year ago was registered in the newspaper printing industry.

Rise in Weekly Earnings

Overtime work and wage rate increases were reflected in the rise in average weekly earnings for all California manufacturing industries to $39.44 for December, from $37.68 in November, and also in the increase in average hourly earnings to 95 cents from 93 cents. Working time averaged 41½ hours for December for all manufacturing industries. In aircraft the work week averaged 45½ hours, and in shipbuilding 43 1/3 hours. Shipbuilding workers received an average of $51.39 per week in December, and aircraft employees $41.64.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, continued employment declines were reported by crude petroleum producers and metal mines. Marked increases above last year were recorded by steam railroad repair shops, telephone and telegraph companies, and quarries. Christmas buying was responsible for a gain of close to 17 per cent between November and December in the number of employees in retail trade, but employment in this field was slightly under last year.

In the Bay Area

San Francisco Bay shipyards in December employed more than four wage earners for every worker on the payroll a year ago. This record-breaking increase was reflected in a rise of 53½ per cent in December in total manufacturing employment in the area as compared with a year ago and a gain of 92 per cent in industrial payrolls.

Bay Area automobile plants employed 27 per cent fewer workers than a year ago. This was one of the few manufacturing industries recording a decline over the year.

Increased work-time in defense plants was principally responsible for the rise in average weekly earnings to $41.38 in December, from $39.79 in November. Average hourly earnings remained the same in December as in November, $1.026. Work time averaged 40.3 hours in December, 38.7 hours in November and 38.3 hours in December, 1940.

Among the non-manufacturing industries in the San Francisco Bay area, a seasonal employment rise of 13.9 per cent was reported by retail trade establishments between November and December to take care of Christmas business.

American-style "moonshining" has made its appearance in staid old Britain, taking its place in the ranks of such unsavory war babies as "black markets," food racketeering and hijacking of illegal supplies. Police announced that they had found a 100-gallon still in a Peckham cafe, plus other necessities for concocting whisky, gin and rum. The proprietor was given his choice of a stiff fine or five months in jail.

San Francisco SUtter 6654 Oakland HIgate 1017 Caswell's National Crest Coffee Direct Delivered for Freshness

YOUR COUNTRY IS AT WAR

Read this. It tells how you can help protect America

DEFENSE SAVINGS PAY-ROLL ALLOTMENT PLAN

What your union can do to help protect America today—help members provide for the future.

This is no charity plea. It is a patriotic duty and a good investment which vitally concerns the protection of your country and the very existence of the organized labor movement.

America's wage earners must produce "war money" as well as war materials. **Your armed forces—fighting now to protect your home and your job—need ever increasing numbers of fighting ships and planes and tanks. This war material costs vast sums of money. Part of this money must come from America's wage earners, quickly and continuously. The Pay-Roll Allotment Plan of Defense Savings is the method through which organized labor can put its great force behind America's war financing.**

Organized labor has endorsed plan. **All the great branches of organized labor—the AFL, the CIO, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, have already endorsed systematic savings for the purchase of Defense Bonds. Scores of national and international unions, state federations and councils, city central bodies have taken similar action.**

Let's do it the American way! **America's talent for solving emergencies democratically is being tested today. As always, we will work it out without pressure or coercion in the old American way; each and every union member strengthening his own house, not waiting for his neighbor to do it. That custom has, throughout history, enabled America to get things done of its own free will.**

In emergencies, America doesn't do things "hit-or-miss." **We might get through eventually if we left it to everyone's whim to buy Defense Bonds when they thought of it. But organized labor is trained in united action. It knows how to do things as a unit. It knows how to inspire every individual for such united action, that is why so many national, State, and local units of the organized labor movement are getting back of this voluntary savings plan.**

Like all efficient systems, it is amazingly simple. Take it up in your local union immediately. Appoint a committee to investigate Pay-Roll Allotment and other systematic savings plans and to report the one most suitable for your particular union. If there is no Pay-Roll Allotment Plan in your plant, go to the management and request it to join with your union in the installation of one. Under such plans, the employer will take care of the administration, and provide a special account for employee's defense savings funds. Each employee will receive a Bond as his savings accumulate to a sufficient amount for its purchase.

If there is a Pay-Roll Allotment Plan in effect, the union can secure the greatest possible participation by presenting the advantages of Defense Savings to its members in accord with union principles and policies.

How many employees are needed? **There is no limit on the numbers. If the employer is financially solvent and personnel relations are cordial, it is practical in any plant or establishment from the smallest to the largest.**

If for any reason your union or the employer does not see fit to adopt a Pay-Roll Allotment Plan, other plans are available.

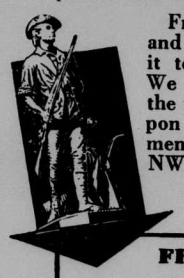
Plenty of help available. **Although this is *your* plan when you put it into effect, the Treasury Department is ready and willing to give you all kinds of help. Local civilian committees in 48 States are set up to work with you just as much as you want them to, and no more.**

From the standpoint of management and union, the system is very simple. But it does require for success the wholehearted, enthusiastic support of the union officers and members.

Indicate your willingness to get your organization started. We will supply most of the necessary material, and no end of help.

The first step is to take a closer look. **Sending in the coupon in no way obligates you to endorse the plan. It simply affords you an opportunity to scrutinize the material and see what other unions are doing. It will bring you samples of literature explaining the arguments for systematic saving, and the benefits to you and your fellow members; also descriptions of the various denominations of Defense Savings Bonds, Stamps, etc.**

Sending the coupon does nothing more than signify that you are anxious to do *something* to enable you and all your fellow members to participate in financing defense, *something* as an important part of your patriotic duty to provide money *right now* for guns and tanks and planes and ships.



France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and all other stricken democracies left it to "hit-or-miss" . . . and *missed.* We are *not* going to miss. *Now* is the time for *you* to act. Mail the coupon or write to the Treasury Department, Labor Section, 709 Twelfth St. NW., Washington, D. C.

FREE - NO OBLIGATION

Treasury Department, Labor Section, 709 Twelfth St. NW., Washington, D. C.

Please send me the free kit of material being used by unions that have installed the Voluntary Defense Savings Pay-Roll Allotment Plan.

Name _____

Title _____

Local union _____

National union _____

Address _____

DSS-LP-ONE GPO 431849

Army Officials Decline To Aid Anti-Union Move

Blinded by hatred for labor and consumed with fiendish greed, the feudalistic Associated Farmers unmasked its hideous profile of anti-Americanism when it brazenly notified the U. S. Army and the contractor who won the bid to erect an airplane field in El Centro, and who employs union labor, that it would not permit any union shop jobs in that territory. So declares the California State Federation of Labor headquarters, and which reports upon the case as follows:

Told Something — And How!

The fury of their whole opposition resulted only in stripping these opponents of true American democracy of any claims of patriotism and concern for the welfare of our country. Met by the clear-cut edict of army officials to the effect that the army did not have any closed shop agreements with anybody but that the contractor did have, and the policy of the contractor was no business of the U. S. Army as long as he complied with the terms of his contract with that Government, the Associated Farmers' arrogance collapsed like sand.

That their position was untenable, that it was scarcely possible for them to take on the U. S. Army, became plain even to these sluggish stalwarts of black reaction, who thereupon made a complete somersault and, trying desperately to keep face, declared that they were withdrawing their objections to the carrying out of the union shop agreement in El Centro, because of their patriotism!

Cling to Reactionary View

Even this shameless explanation was qualified with the reservation that, wherever possible, they would still prevent any further jobs being done in El Centro on a union shop basis.

It all came about when the Army Engineering Corps, following the regular policy of the Government, awarded a contract to the low bidder for the building of the airplane field in El Centro. The firm which happened to win the bid employed union labor and was under agreement with the building trades unions. Adhering to that agreement, it hired only union men.

Army Officer Investigates

Disregarding the small matter that this country was at war and that the main issue confronting it was the development of adequate military resources, the Associated Farmers in Imperial Valley were still suffering under the delusion that they were not a part of the United States, and through their representative, a Mr. Van Osborne, lodged a protest with the contractor and the army authorities. Their complaints were backed up with their usual mad gibberish. Unfamiliar with this, the army had Major Barker, working out of the public relations department, investigate the entire matter.

Following a thorough investigation, Major Barker informed the Imperial Valley vigilante zealots concerning the practice of the army—which was in line with traditional government procedure. Since the U. S. Army could not be as easily intimidated as a group of workers, defenseless and heavily outnumbered by armed mobs, and finally realizing that it was a serious matter to interfere with a military project, the bumpkins of minority rule folded up with the fineness of a Mussolini disclaiming the defeats of his armies.

The antics of the Associated Farmers have been responsible for the deplorable conditions that now prevail in Imperial Valley and are earning for that community an unenviable reputation among all true Americans who still believe and have faith in genuine freedom. This most recent exhibition of their anti-Americanism reveals a dangerous tendency that is completely out of step with the requirements of the Government in its most critical time.

The sooner this gentry of the Dark Ages learn that organized labor is fighting for democracy and are laying down their lives for it, and that they will not give it up because of the Associated Farmers' totalitarian complex, the better it will be for the State of California and the country as a whole.

Phone UNderhill 4127 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

TONIGHT'S ADULT FORUMS

The Adult Forum of the San Francisco Public Schools, at Marina Junior High School, Fillmore and Chestnut streets, will have as guest speaker tonight (Friday), Ray G. Milani, foreman gardener of the San Francisco School Department. The talk, on "How the Amateur Can Grow Orchids," will be supplemented with exhibits of many rare and unusual varieties of the plant. At the High School of Commerce, Van Ness avenue and Hayes street, tonight's subject will be "Japan," and the speaker Lloyd D. Luckmann, faculty member of San Francisco Junior College. The forums begin at 7:30 o'clock and admission is free.

Union Label Section Auxiliary

By MRS. HARRY F. YOUNG
Corresponding Secretary pro tem

One of our members reported that the buyer in the glove department of a local store assured her that the trade label of the Glovers' Guild was the union label—in fact, the only union label ever to be found in women's gloves. If you, who are members of union families, are doubtful about just what label the glovemakers put into their union-made products or about any other union label authorized and recognized by the American Federation of Labor, be sure to attend the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the San Francisco Union Label Section.

The meeting will be held at one o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 11, 1942, in Hall "B," mezzanine floor of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

Court Orders C.I.O. Group To Reinstate Ousted Man

Supreme Court Justice William T. Collins has ordered the Transport Workers' Union (C.I.O.) of New York City, to reinstate Patrick Reilly to membership, which under the union shop contract also means his job as bus driver for the Fifth Avenue Coach Company.

Finding that Reilly had been ousted from the union because of "partisan politics" and his "opposition to the regime" in the union, the court also ordered the union to pay him $2131 as damages for pay lost, as his dismissal from the union brought dismissal from his job.

"Considering that unionism has attained great strength and power, and that non-membership in a union frequently prevents employment, unusual precaution must be taken not too lightly or for flimsy, whimsical or capricious reasons deprive a worker of his only means of livelihood," Justice Collins said, holding that the charge against Reilly of "slandering the union" was not the real reason for his expulsion, but merely an "excuse."

Pointing out that the member of a union owes allegiance to his union and must conform to and abide by the union's laws, he said that "nevertheless, membership does not divest him of the elemental and more fundamental rights of fair play."

The court said that the expulsion was not within the power conferred by the membership contract of Reilly with the union. The court also held that the hearing or trial of Reilly by the union was not conducted according to the constitution of the T.W.U.

"Power will intoxicate the best hearts, as wine the strongest heads."—Colton.

William H. Hansen - - - - - - - - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - - - - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - - - - - - - - Secretary
UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1883
1096 SOUTH VAN NESS AVENUE at Twenty-second Street
Telephone VAlencia 5100
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully *from week to week:*

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
Bruce, E. L., Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Avenue.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.*
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers. 150 Post.
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Emporium, The, 835 Market.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Penney, J. C., Co., Inc., 867 Market.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Mission and Army Streets.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.